

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTION TO THE LIST OF CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF MISSISSIPPI<sup>1</sup>

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ABSTRACT: Seven species of Cerambycidae are added and one removed from records of Mississippi species.

Seven species of Cerambycidae need to be added to and one removed from the list of species that occur in Mississippi (Schiefer 1998). Records for these species are listed below. The known longhorned beetle fauna of Mississippi will now include 219 species and seven subspecies of Cerambycidae and one species of Disteniidae. As in my earlier list (Schiefer 1998), I have selected a specimen to serve as a voucher for the occurrence of each species in Mississippi and have listed its accompanying label data. All specimens are deposited in the Mississippi Entomological Museum, Mississippi State University, except as noted.

The following species is removed from the list of Mississippi Cerambycidae:

*Brachysomida bivittata* (Say). The record of this species in Mississippi (Schiefer 1988) was based on a misidentified specimen of the superficially similar *Gaurotes thoracica* (Haldeman). See below.

The following species are added to the list of Mississippi Cerambycidae:

*Phymatodes aereus* (Newman). New State Record. This eastern species has been recorded as far south as Georgia (Turnbow and Franklin 1980) and Missouri (MacRae 1993). The single Mississippi specimen is from the southwestern edge of the species' known distribution. Voucher: Winston Co., Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°11'50"N 89°03'20"W, 5 April 1999, D.M. Pollock, blacklight trap in mixed mesic forest.

*Clytoleptus albofasciatus* (Laporte and Gory). New State Record. The presence of this eastern species in Mississippi was anticipated since it has been recorded from Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998) and Oklahoma (Alexander 1958). Two specimens are known from Mississippi. Voucher: Sharkey Co., Delta Natl. Forest, 33°44'09"N 90°45'38"W, 17 June-1 July 1999, M.D. Warriner, Malaise trap in unthinned hardwood forest. Other specimen: same data except, 9-17 June 1999.

*Xylotrechus aceris* Fisher. New State Record. The distribution of this eastern species extends from Maine (Hopping 1932) south to Georgia (Turnbow and Franklin 1980) and west to Michigan (Gosling 1973). The single Mississippi specimen represents a southwesternmost record for the species. Voucher: Winston Co., Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°11'50"N 89°03'20"W, 12 July 1999, T. Schiefer, J. MacGown, on leaf near ground on ridge top trail in mixed mesic forest.

<sup>1</sup> Received April 24, 2001. Accepted July 16, 2001.

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*Gaurotes thoracica* (Haldeman). New State Record. This species has long been considered to be rare (Leng 1890, Linsley and Chemsak 1972, Yanega 1996). It has been recorded from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (Leng 1890, Linsley and Chemsak 1972), Michigan (Gosling and Gosling 1976), and Ohio (Knull 1946). However, based on Knull's published description, the Ohio records probably refer, at least in part, to *Brachysomida bivittata* (Say). Forty specimens of *G. thoracica* have been collected in Mississippi, 36 of which were collected 5 April 1999 at blacklight in Winston County, Tombigbee National Forest, 33°11'50"N 89°03'20"W. That night the blacklight attracted an unusually large number and diversity of insects, probably due to the unseasonably warm temperature which remained above 73° F (23°C) at midnight. The habitat at this locality is old-growth hardwood ravines with mixed pine/hardwoods on the ridges. Voucher: Tishomingo Co., Tishomingo St. Pk., 12 April 1986, D. Stout. This specimen was misidentified as *Brachysomida bivittata* (Say) in Schiefer (1998). Other specimens: Monroe Co., 5 mi. NNW Aberdeen, 33°53'58"N 88°34'49"W, 1-6 April 1998, Malaise trap in hardwood forest; same data except, 33°53'56"N 88°35'08"W; Winston Co., Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°13'01"N 89°05'42"W, 26 April-3 May 1999, Malaise trap in deciduous forest.

*Typocerus deceptus* Knull. New State Record. It was expected that this eastern species would be found in Mississippi since it has been recorded from Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998) and Oklahoma (Alexander 1958). Three specimens are known from Mississippi. Voucher: Tishomingo Co., Tishomingo St. Pk., 16 June 1991, T.L. Schiefer, on flowering *Hydrangea arborescens*. Other specimens: Webster Co., The Cove, T20N, R8E, Sec.12, 7 mi. W. Walthall, 25 June 1988, sweeping; Winston Co., Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°13'01"N 89°05'42"W, 31 May-7 June 1999, Malaise trap in deciduous forest.

*Microgoes oculatus* (LeConte). New State Record. This eastern species has been recorded as far south as Alabama and as far west as Illinois (Linsley and Chemsak 1984). The two Mississippi specimens are at the southwestern edge of the known distribution of this species. Voucher: Winston Co., Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°13'01"N 89°05'42"W, 7-21 June 1999, T. Schiefer, J. MacGown, Malaise trap in deciduous forest. Other specimen: Monroe Co., 5 mi. NNW Aberdeen, 33°53'58"N 88°34'49"W, 11-18 May 1998, Malaise trap in hardwood forest.

*Astylopsis fascipennis* Schiefer. This species was recently described from Mississippi (Schiefer 2000). The type specimen, deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, will serve as a voucher.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Richard Brown, William Jones, Joe MacGown, David Pollock, Beverly Smith, Daniel Stout, and Michael Warriner for their efforts in collecting specimens mentioned in this paper. Wendell Ladner supplied the temperature data.

Approved for publication as Journal Article No. J9853 of the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Mississippi State University, with support from State Project MIS-311020. Study of Cerambycidae in Tombigbee National Forest was made possible through a Mississippi Natural Heritage Program Research Grant and USDA Forest Service Agreement No. 08-99-07-CCS-010.

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## SOCIETY MEETING OF APRIL 25, 2001

### CATERPILLAR SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

David L. Wagner  
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Butterflies and moths lay hundreds of eggs, only a few of which on the average survive to become adults. Birds, wasps, and other natural enemies daily thin the ranks. Birds, stained hemolymph green in claw and bill, harvest huge numbers of caterpillars. Songbirds in particular are ravenous predators, which feed each of their nestlings dozens of caterpillars daily. Caterpillars in turn have amassed an impressive repertoire of gimmicks and strategies to thwart their would be predators. Dr. Wagner provided an overview of many of these tactics, particularly those employed by local species. He contrasted those species that rely on crypsis, trying not to be seen, often with amazing resemblances to other objects in the environment, with those that advertise their noxious or unpalatable qualities through color, ornament and odor. His talk was infused with enormous collection of slides of caterpillar, many of which have appeared in his two caterpillar identification guides.

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